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Mr. Wilson's Programme.

President Wilson is hurt to find that a conviction has spread that he is willing to sacrifice the principle of arbitration for the sake of settling the dispute between the railways and their trainmen forthwith.

Mr. Wilson denies that he is sacrificing arbitration. He says that he favors compulsory settlement of such disputes in the future, but pleads that it is too late to enforce arbitration in the present controversy.

If it is too late to arbitrate this time Woodrow Wilson cannot escape a heavy share of the blame for this public misfortune.

Had he, at the outset of his intervention, thrown his influence in favor of arbitration a just and peaceful settlement by that means might have been attained.

Instead, Mr. Wilson undertook to make a settlement out of hand. His newspaper supporters ask if this is not arbitration, with the President as the arbitrator.

The first answer is that the President himself does not call his efforts arbitration. The second answer is that not even the President of the United States can sufficiently master the intricacies of the railroad problem in the space of a week to make a just award.

Mr. Wilson says there is no existing agency for arbitration. There is the Interstate Commerce Commission. Had he lent all his energies to secure the acceptance of this expert tribunal as arbiter he would not have risked the security of the country by making a peaceful settlement wholly contingent on his own ability to handle the dispute directly.

We believe that Mr. Wilson now sees his mistake. We believe that he realizes that whatever the outcome of his personal efforts, he dealt the principle of arbitration a terrible blow. Mr. Wilson confessed his realization of his error yesterday when he amazed the country by proclaiming that preparedness necessitated abandonment of approved processes for settling industrial disputes and the substitution therefore of dictatorship.

Mr. Dreiser's Reply, by Al Means.

Mr. THEODORE DREISER, author of the novel "The Genius," is angry because certain self-appointed critics are trying to have all or part of his novel suppressed. Seventy-five pages have been pronounced "lewd," and seventeen are labelled "profane" by these critics. Mr. Dreiser says that he has a plan about to publish all his works in foreign languages. He is quoted as saying:

"If my name were Dreiser'shsky and I said I came from Warsaw I'd have no trouble. But I come from Indiana, so good night."

We had not heard that the persecution of literary Indians has driven Mr. BERTH TARKINGTON to write in French, although something has influenced Mr. MEREDITH NICOLSON to adopt Bostonese. Still, Mr. DREISER's scheme has possibilities. If any large section of our fictionists can be induced to adopt other tongues than English the change will afford immense relief to novel readers.

Translation back into English will require a certain time and it is conceivable that some of the novels now inflicted on us will not be thought worth the expense of rendering into English. Thus the flood of fiction will be partially dammed at the source. If still too many trivial books are put in English and placed on the market we can resort to a high tariff that will be protective in the fullest sense of the word, since it will save our intellects from drowning in drivel.

Mr. Rublee's Job.

The situation which has led the Senate to adopt Senator GALLINGER's resolution requiring the Federal Trade Commission to explain by what authority GEORGE RUBLEE continues to serve as one of its members, despite the fact that his nomination was rejected by the Senate, involves a question of grave importance.

Mr. RUBLEE is fortunate in having a private income sufficient to support him. On the rejection of his nomination he continued his services as a Trade Commissioner, without compensation. Thus, in spite of the failure to complete his appointment, he exercises the authority of the of-

fice for which the President named him, enjoys the honor of a high Federal place and performs, so far as appears, the same functions, except with regard to the payroll, that his associates perform.

It is obvious that if Mr. RUBLEE can continue to hold his job under the circumstances now obtaining confirmation of Presidential appointees by the Senate amounts to nothing more than the authentication of an order for salary, and by a judicious selection of prosperous candidates willing to forego the financial emoluments of the jobs the President might fill every office within his gift with men who were his own selections, and the check of confirmation by the Senate would become a mere fiction. Regardless of Mr. RUBLEE's ability and usefulness, this situation would be intolerable, and the Senate inquiry undertaken yesterday will disclose whether the nation is exposed to the dangers inherent in it, or is the victim of a mere piece of impudence.

Fooled Tammany.

We observe with pain that somebody is under suspicion of fooling the leaders of Tammany Hall, and inducing them to accept the Hon. SAMUEL SEABURY under circumstances highly suggestive of political false pretence.

The gullibility of Tammany is notorious. The inexperience of its managers has frequently been the cause of amusement among the wise men of the Citizens' Union, the City Club and similar aggregations of shrewd and cunning politicians. To deceive the amateurs of Fourteenth street has been a favorite diversion with numerous professionals who found time in the serious study of public problems for the exercise of their talent for humor.

One thing only has detracted from the enjoyment to be derived from this innocent pastime. So far it has been impossible to tell from Tammany's demeanor whether its ambitions young men knew that they were being deceived; and some persons have had the temerity to assert that Tammany does not need to go to school to learn how to fool those whose befuddlement in politics seems to it desirable.

The Revised Articles of War Are Indispensable.

The vetoed army appropriation bill is one of the measures blocking the way to early adjournment by Congress. To save Chairman HAY's face the bill is to be re-passed by the House today with Section 8, the Revised Articles of War, struck out. When the President vetoed the bill because these Articles contained an exemption of retired officers and men from the military law, Mr. HAY, who was responsible for the objectionable provision, declared that the army appropriation bill should go to the Senate again without the Revised Articles of War.

It is preposterous, but this juggler of legislation, who is soon to pass to the Court of Claims bench, has a large enough following in his party to do as he pleases, subject only to the President's veto, with the Articles of War. One would think that the Hon. JAMES HAY would have sense enough to surrender at discretion and step aside while the bill with its deleted proviso was speeded on its way to the President to whom Mr. HAY owes his honorable judicial appointment. But no, Mr. HAY must play his patry politics to the end of the chapter, although he knows that the Senate on receiving the bill will put the Revised Articles of War back into it minus the exemption of retired officers and men (with emphasis on officers) from their operation. The measure will then go to conference, but Mr. HAY will have to abandon his personal legislation.

There is a rumor that when the bill reaches the Senate an objection will be made to restoring the Revised Articles of War, with the pernicious HAY exemption left out, on the ground that such legislation is not germane to an appropriation bill. The point would be valid, but if an exception to the sound old rule is ever allowable this is the occasion. A revision of the Articles of War is a crying need of army administration. Several provisions relating to court-martial, which are of the first importance in view of offenses committed in Mexico and on the border, would go into effect at once if the Revised Articles were put on the statute book. Therefore there ought to be no delay in adopting them.

Should the point of order be raised against the Articles of War, it would then become the duty of Congress to draft them in a separate bill and pass it immediately under a special rule. Every Senator and Representative should understand that the revision is positively an indispensable part of preparedness.

The German High Seas Fleet Out Again.

After the battle of Jutland, which was fought on the afternoon and night of May 31, the question was asked triumphantly in London, When will the Germans come out again? It appears from British Admiralty reports of the sinking of the light cruiser Nottingham and Falmouth by submarines that the German High Seas Fleet came out on August 19. This time it was plotted by two Zeppelins. In the Jutland fight atmospheric conditions did not permit of Zeppelin scouting. No air cruiser took part in that battle.

What was the German High Seas Fleet out for in the third week of August? Why it came out in the end of May the British have never definitely known. Mr. ARTHUR POLLEN, the ablest of the naval experts, has

said that "the indications are that the sortie was made with the deliberate intention of engaging our scouting ships, and of limiting that engagement, if possible, to a fight with those forces." He discredits reports that the Germans were to make an effort to get a squadron of dreadnought cruisers through the British patrol into the Atlantic, and that their fleet was making for the Skagerrack to pass into the Baltic for an attack on the port of Riga.

There can be no uncertainty about the presence of a German fleet in the North Sea in the third week of August. While it was not so large as the force that Admiral HERTY was the first British commander to encounter off Jutland, it was formidable enough to play havoc with the patrol. It consisted of fifteen ships, including large cruisers. It was evidently looking for a fight, but with units of the enemy. The strategy was attrition, and it proved successful, two modern cruisers of the second class going down before the torpedoes of the submarine flotilla. At least one German submarine was sunk, but that was poor consolation, particularly as the Falmouth and Nottingham took part in the Jutland fight and will be added to the German score.

This minor but exasperating affair has its lessons for the British Admiralty. The Germans are again ready to try conclusions with the enemy under favorable conditions, and they will come out. The Germans are well served by their air scouts, and will use Zeppelins when the skies are clear. As for the submarine, the British must again reckon it as a dangerous factor, although in the Jutland battle it proved to be negligible.

The Italians in the Balkans.

The arrival of the Italian troops at Salonica rather complicates than clears the Balkan situation. If they are to participate in the campaign their presence would strengthen the earlier belief that the advance northward of General SARRAIL's force was a part of the Allies' general offensive movement and not, as termed in German reports, "mere sham attacks."

In sending this force to Greece Italy despatches her first contingent of troops, except the expedition to Albania, away from her own frontier. As German troops still remain in southern Serbia and German officers are in command of Bulgarian offensive operations, Italy by taking part in the advance northward would enter the war against Germany. Last month Italy declared that her subjects in Germany and Belgium were treated as alien enemies and she threatened then to end the unusual agreement between the two nations since the war began. She may have sent the force to replace the Anglo-French garrison at Salonica, or she may have taken this most opportune moment to carry out her threat of war against Germany.

The situation in the Balkans, at the best, is puzzling. The Anglo-French army has been established at Salonica since it retreated from Serbia, and its first military activity was the advance about a week ago to the northern Grecian frontier. It captured Dolan station, but this position is of much less importance than the nearby forts handed over to the Bulgarians by the Greek palace clique. Florina, on the west, was apparently held by a small body of Serbs with instructions to retire when the Bulgarians appeared in force. The Allies' line extends along a front of 150 miles and controls the entrance to the Vardar valley, commanding the approach to Uskub, to Nish, and the Struma valley leading to Sofia. But the reports do not indicate that the Allies at any place along this front have pushed a vigorous attack.

The movement carried out to success on the part of the Allies would mean the recovery of Serbia, the capture of the Orient Railway, the link between Germany and the Bosphorus, and the isolation of Bulgaria and Turkey from the Central Powers. But the question of military success is complicated by the peculiar situation in the Balkans.

The Allies have clearly not abandoned their hopes of winning both Rumania and Greece. At the same time they seem to have a chance of inducing Bulgaria to reconsider her choice of allies. The Greek elections will be held in October and the result will be largely dependent upon the success or failure of the present movements. Rumania is still waiting for her best chance. From this it is evident that the Allies will endeavor to avoid the failures of their former Serbian expedition and that along with military force they will display diplomatic and political discretion.

Maximilian Harden's Appeal to the German People.

The anniversary article of MAXIMILIAN HARDEN on the war contains little of encouragement for his countrymen, and it will be interpreted by France and her allies as a premonition of defeat. They will err, however, if they assume that faith in the final triumph of efficiency has been rudely shaken in Germany. It will take something more than a succession of victories by Russia over the Austrians in Galicia, something more than gains of a few miles by Britain and France on the western front to tumble the fetter down. Summer is wearing into autumn, and another winter campaign with its inevitable deadlock the combatants assume to be a fixture. At the worst the Germans believe that they can make the conflict a draw. No hostile foot is on their soil, and it is a long way from the Somme and the Stripa to the environs of Berlin.

The status of the brilliant Harden

MR. CALDER'S CANVASS.

A Republican Answer to an Indorsement of Mr. Bacon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read with amusement what Mr. Godkin considers exemplary qualifications for the United States Senate in the opponent of William M. Calder in the Republican primaries. In one breath he apologizes and in another acknowledges his ignorance of Mr. Calder's qualifications or record, saying:

"I do not know Mr. Calder, but I am sure he is a good fellow."

For once he uses good judgment, as William M. Calder is more than a "good fellow." Beyond that statement my friend Godkin does not go, but plunges into expressions of admiration for Robert Bacon, who I believe has never once served his country in the United States.

Mr. Godkin advances as a superior qualification for the United States Senate the fact that William M. Calder's opponent is "a member of that select body of seven men who constitute the Corporation of the City of New York."

Y. gods! Is that qualification superior to twelve years actual service in Congress representing his State?

Is it possible that the deep intoned Kings English as developed at Harvard may throw the Republican voters—the hard working farmer, the practical clerk, the public school teacher—into so deep a sleep that they will vote under the impression that this Bacon was the fellow who wrote Shakespeare? It may be possible that after primary day both the literary genius and the Harvard Brahmin will fall asleep in the public mood, so that the election will not only know where one begins and the other ends.

And then Correspondent Godkin adds, "that is what Harvard and Massachusetts think of him" (Bacon).

Well, friend Godkin, if you think Harvard University and Massachusetts are going to come to the polls and vote on primary day you are mistaken.

William M. Calder's opponent served about three months as Secretary of State under Roosevelt, and this is mentioned as a superior qualification. Roosevelt was his own Secretary of State and only required a rubber stamp for the office boy to get just as good results. Yes, it is true, while William M. Calder was sweating in the halls of Congress serving his State and fighting for adequate defenses his opponent was loitering around on the President's yacht Mayflower or putting on a bully good game of tennis with Roosevelt. However, the tennis vote of California or Arizona may claim this as a splendid qualification for the United States Senate. If tennis is a prime factor, let's put a tennis expert up for the Senate.

Then friend Godkin adds, "That shows how much Roosevelt and the Republican party thought of him." It does nothing of the kind. The Republican party will show what it thinks on primary day, as well as what it thinks about the fellow who started the Baconian controversy.

"He has been Ambassador to France," says the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." "The career of William M. Calder's opponent in foreign lands is no qualification for the office of United States Senator. On the other hand, he may be tainted with the foreign spirit and radiate less of the old time patriotic spirit of '76, '78, '81 or '98." My country, right or wrong, but my country first and all the time! Is better than "Sometimes the foreigner is right."

Finally, Mr. Godkin ends his letter with the paragraph:

"As between Mr. William M. Calder and Mr. Robert Bacon there is no question as to which is the better man to represent the imperial State of New York in the United States Senate."

And I will answer the gentleman exactly as he wishes. There is no question. None whatever, for Mr. Bacon is not in the same class as William M. Calder when it comes to effective representation of the State of New York.

William M. Calder's record is without parallel for effective and beneficial legislation. He has endeavored himself to all Brooklyn for his painstaking and earnest work in her behalf, so much so that he has been called a "public fixture" and "a part of the city life." It is an oddity to make him United States Senator that he may continue to "serve on a higher plane. Brooklyn has a larger Republican vote than any city or borough in the State, about 50,000. Senator Wadsworth was a likable chap, and is to say, and he has more strength than Bacon, but he is not a part of the city life. In Brooklyn, and in every other city, it is a breath of suspicion cast upon him. When the vote is counted that of Brooklyn for Calder will make Bacon's vote look like a broken white chip alongside a bright blue one in the pool of solid support.

Why is there a doubt about MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, the California Comet, "coming back"? He is still of the mature tennis age, a mere youth in fact. LANNED, when ten years older, was at his best. A match between the Californian and the brilliant Oriental, KRAMAGAR would interest the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast.

One man killed and several wounded in a political row at "Clintfuegos." "Benighted Cuba." But, on reflection, such affairs were common enough in some of the States twenty years ago, and the six shooter is still used as an argument now and then.

I have tried hard to earn the confidence of all progressive and forward looking men—President Wilson.

Mr. Wilson is not succeeding very well, because all really progressive and forward looking men after looking backward over his Administration prefer to see CHARLES EVANS HUGHES in the White House.

Its Solution.

Knicker—What is the solution of the labor problem?

Knicker—The President might make the men too proud to strike.

Too Much.

First Cow—They expect too much of us.

Second Cow—Yes, they want us to furnish the milk of human kindness as well.

The Coward Umbrella.

A silk umbrella was torn to shreds and strong and stout were the ribs within.

A rod of steel for a backbone led. It was straight down from a wooden head.

The silk umbrella related aloud.

And praised its owner so wise and proud.

THE "EIGHT HOUR DAY."

A Consideration of What May Arise From the Railway Crisis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Shall the railway unions enact an eight hour law? Accomplishing this shall they, in the exercise of a conceded prerogative, hereafter enact other laws for their peculiar advantage? Shall the unions, playing their voting strength on the eve of Presidential elections, wrest from Congress a legislative function commensurate with their desires? Shall they assure obedience to their decrees by means beyond the thought no less than beyond the power of a legitimate legislature—by a threat to distress the people by stopping rail transportation?

These are the great questions posed up right ahead of us. Will the Government, frightened by the spectre of public ownership or by threat of a strike, shrink them and so answer them affirmatively, or will it put on steam and drive through them?

Who wants public ownership? What party would demand it without courting defeat? Of those who lightly talk of Government "taking over the railways" how many appreciate the legal, financial, the political difficulties attending a working plan, be it compulsory or voluntary? Yet these difficulties are so serious that only an overwhelming and persistent preference for public ownership could bring the patience and the skill to overcome them. Writing with, I think, a correct appreciation of actual conditions I assert that we are not at the parting of the ways on the question of public or private ownership. In fact discussion has not yet reached the practical stage, though it has gone far enough to demand a thorough consideration of the whole subject.

As for a strike, if it comes as an alternative to a surrender of public rights, we shall grapple with a distressful condition as one of those temporary ills which a free people must from time to time experience as a test of the stability of their institutions.

But the strength of our institutions may, I believe, be vindicated without passing through the pains of a railway strike. The people of the United States are not backing the unions in their refusal to arbitrate the eight hour day. They will sustain the President in making a request for arbitration that will be irresistible.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 21.

GARDENERS' PAY.

Further Criticism of the Policy of the New York Botanical Garden.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As a gardener with close on twenty years experience I can indorse every word written by "Gardener."

"Gardening is the worst paid profession in the world and the New York Botanical Garden is the worst paying place of its sort, especially for green-house men. The majority of these men are getting \$50 a month, for which they have to work eight hours a day, six days a week, and also to be on duty three or four days a month, for which they are permitted to take off one week day a month. No extra pay is ever allowed for overtime. Employees are paid only once a month, although I believe there is a State law ordering all workmen paid at least twice a month."

As this is one of the worst and most important botanical gardens in the country the managers should set the others a good example. The Brooklyn Botanical Garden, I believe, pays its green-house men a minimum of \$60 a month, and why should New York be behind Brooklyn? ANOTHER GARDENER.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 21.

UNCLEAN STREETS.

Observations on the Waste Removal Processes of New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is nobody's duty to clean the sidewalk on Forty-second street in front of the Grand Central Terminal.

For over a month I've noticed but one attempt, and that a futile one, at any brushing thereof. It seems to me the litter of empty match boxes and spent matches, cigarette ends and other refuse grows larger day by day, and I cannot help feeling it a travesty upon the efforts of a clean city, as well as a desecration of a beautiful building, "cathedral-like," I believe Mr. Right called it.

In the noted East Side, it was only forty days ago that twenty-one men therein. Had as conditions undoubtedly are, and the non-resident cannot imagine the dirt, it is made worse by the careless handling of the collectors, who leave a trail of garbage and refuse from every can, which they make no effort to remove, and which is decorated with a bright blue one in the pool of solid support.

William M. Calder has always stood for adequate defensive measures, but not conscription; adequate, mind you, but not conscription, and he was fighting in Congress for dreadnoughts and extensive coast defenses when Brother Godkin's candidate was leading the "army" of the United States to the bottom of the cotton in the drawing rooms of London or at the ambassador's halls in gay Paris.

Possibly leading conditions and welcoming the "clashes" with a society hand-shake may help the State in securing beneficial legislation in Washington, but I am inclined to think that the best friend of Billy Calder will win the votes of the boys who go out to the primaries to help one of the public school boys who has worked his way from the bottom of the ladder and stands perched with his foot on the topmost rung.

"In for Billy Calder because 'Billy Calder is for me,' and that is what every Republican voter should say when he votes on primary day."

Friend Godkin, study the primary figures of two years ago, then tell your friend Bacon to be sensible and go home before he gets spanked by the voters.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 21.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Planters in Formosa are working for a record crop of tea. The demand for tea in the United States has resulted in new planting and cutting there.

A new line of freight steamships has been started between New York, New Orleans and Barcelona, Spain. Five vessels are in the service.

Gloves of leather and cloth, hosiery, ready-made suits and shoes are in demand in the prime of their strength, and are doing their utmost to kill another.

They are using every deadly weapon which the merciless ingenuity of man has been able to devise, they are ruining widows and motherless and fatherless children.

Looking down from his heavenly throne is a being of infinite power and goodness, the Lord Jesus Christ, who rules the world in righteousness and by whom the very hairs of our heads are numbered.

The first statement describes a factory. The second statement is a theory. Can they be made to agree? C. T. G.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 21.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: At the present moment some twenty millions of men in the prime of their strength are doing their utmost to kill another.

They are using every deadly weapon which the merciless ingenuity of man has been able to devise, they are ruining widows and motherless and fatherless children.

Looking down from his heavenly throne is a being of infinite power and goodness, the Lord Jesus Christ, who rules the world in righteousness and by whom the very hairs of our heads are numbered.

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 21.

WHAT IS THE GROUND FOR THE CRY

"HE HAS KEPT US OUT OF WAR?"

An Unprejudiced Study of the Boasted Accomplishment of a Man Too Proud to Fight.

The cry in many quarters is: "Wilson has kept us out of war." But has he? Of course it wasn't an act of war to send the ships and invade Vera Cruz, for which the sanction of Congress was subsequently asked. That was merely a little excursion arranged by the great President of Humanity for the entertainment of our men, and if a score of them, more or less, were killed, what of that? What if our gunboats did sink the ships and leave our countrymen to be defended by the German warships? That was but an incident in the game and not worth talking about. Besides, wasn't it a great lesson for humanity? And didn't we go there for a noble purpose, namely, to compel the German, Huerta, to salute the flag, which he never did?

Some two months ago an expedition was sent into Mexico under an alleged agreement of permission from Carranza, which he afterward repudiated, to "get" Villa. Of course that wasn't war; merely a punitive expedition for the moment there would be a lull in the orders of our omniscient commander in chief some 50,000 militia are on the border for an indefinite picnic (?) and 25,000 are on waiting orders, just for training and hardening, probably. And humanity benefits, especially the dependents of many who responded to the call to the high seas, and the list: "Why are they there?" And echo answers "Why?" But, you'll admit, Wilson has kept us out of war. Slickening and disgusting twaddle.

When one stops to think of the price this country has already paid, and will continue to pay for some time to come, the price of the most "keep us out of war" supreme humanitarianism it is enough to make a red blooded man hang his head in shame and want to sneak up the back alley. Roosevelt also kept us out of war when he was President, with Germany, but oh, what a contrast!

In 1902, when Germany became arrogant with regard to some claims she held against Venezuela, Roosevelt suggested that the matter be arbitrated, but his war lordship the Kaiser, who thought it would be a good time to grab some territory on this continent in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, declined to arbitrate the matter. Roosevelt then summoned the German Ambassador to the White House and told him that if Germany would not arbitrate Admiral Dewey would sail with the American squadron in ten days for the Venezuelan coast and prevent Germany or any one else taking possession of the territory.

At this time the Kaiser, who was the German Ambassador again called on the President, and on being asked about it stated he had heard nothing from his Government. Roosevelt then informed him that unless the Kaiser within forty-eight hours agreed to arbitrate the matter he would be considered as having accepted the Monroe doctrine, and that the American squadron would sail in ten days for the Venezuelan coast.

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